ALL QUIET IN LONDON.

NO DISTURBANCES AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE OR HYDE PARK.

Police Busy, But No Actual Outbreak Occurs-The Police Precipitate a Riot in Limerick.

LONDON, Nov. 27 .- Although the general quietude of the day has been in marked contrast with the disorder of the last few Sundays, there was still enough of the agtheir time in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square to give the police something to do, and to dissipate the confidence of a great many persons whofbelieved that no further trcuble was possible. Several skirmishes took place during the day, and took place during the day, and in each case the police cleared the square in a remarkably short space of time. Nobody was allowed to loiter, and bodies of mounted police made the circuit of the square to see to it that the general order to "keep moving" was obeyed. The meeting in Hyde Park was somewhat smaller in respect of numbers than that of last Sunday, but the numerical failing off was compensated by an increase in the variety of factions and "isms" represented, even the tions and "isms" represented, even the vivisectionists taking a hand in the proceedings. The speeches were not remarkably violent, but were especially vociferous, and the applause which greeted the telling points of the speakers was prolonged and deafening. The chief features of the meeting, or rather combination of meetings, were the frequency with which the hat was passed around and the almost unanimous indulgence in demagogy by the speakers. At neither Trafaigar Square nor Hyde Park was there any demonstration suggesting a disposition to start a riot, and on the whole both the people and the police behaved creditably. The streets were not svarming with police as they were last Sunday, and the few special constables to be seen here and there made no effort to assert their temporary authority beyond giving an occasional warning to lolterers, which in almost every case was immediately heeded. The death of Lord Dalhousle at Havre within a few hours of the demise of his wife has caused a tremendous aensation here, and for a tire many persons were inclined to the belief that he committed suicide. It has, however, been ascertained by the physicians who were with him, and who examined his body after death, that he died from apoplexy. He was apparently well when he retired on Thursday night, but was stricken with apoplexy soon after going to bed, and never raillied from the attack.

Lord Dalhousle was a staunch Gladstonian and next to the death of Lord Wolvertions and "isms" represented, even the vivisectionists taking a hand in the proceedbed, and never railled from the attack.

Lord Dalhousie was a staunch Gladstonian and next to the death of Lord Wolverton his taking off is the severest loss the literal party has sustained in many years. He was a liberal contributor to the election expenses of the party and never falled to respond to appeals for any extraordinary financial assistance deemed necessary by his political associates. The death of Lord and Lady Dalhousie recalls the fact tha Mr. Gladstone was attending the theater a Lady Dalhousie's invitation on the night that he was informed of the fall of Khartoum.

toum. Lord Hartington spent the entire day with his private secretary preparing for his trip to Dublin, where he will speak on Tues-day and Wednesday. In his letter of resignation M. Lucaita declares that Gladatone's immoderate atti-tude greatly hinders the cause of home

Many of the Stanley expedition have died of starvation owing to Emin Bey's ne-glect to send supplies to Tippoo Tip as promised. clect to send supplies to Tippoo Tip as promised.

The attempt to hold a demonstration at Idmerick to-day in honor of the Manchester martyrs was frustated by the police, and resulted in a serious riot. Mr. John Mc-Innerney, of New York, who came here to preside over the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the martyrs, proceeded to deliver an oration in the presence of an immense crowd of people, when the police appeared on the scene and forbade further exercises. The crowd hooted and jeered the police, and the latter attempted to disperse the gathering and clear the streats, using bayonets and batons freely. This summary action infuriated the people, who made a desperate resistance, and many civilians and constables were injured in the meles and taken to the hospital. The unwarrantable brutality of the police incensed the people in the houses and hotels along the streats, who taunted the constables from the windows with cowardice. The police became reckless at this, and threw stones and other reckless at this, and threw stones and other dows with cowardice. The police became reckless at this, and threw stones and other missiles, many of them throwing their stones at the windows, smashing hundreds of panes of glass, and inflicting severe cuts upon some persons who were unable to get out of the way. Meanwhile the resistance of the people in the streets, who resorted to the use of stones and every conceivable form of missile, became so formidable that the police were compelled to send for the military to aid them. The troops appeared but they were not called into active service, as the municipal officers of the city had succeeded in quieting the people and inducing them to return to their homes. The town was perfectly quiet at 11 o'clock to night and no further trouble is expected. Tairty wounded persons were treated in the hosurther trouble is expected. Tairty wounded persons were treated in the hospitals and a larger number were taken or were able to walk to their homes. In declining an invitation to speak at a banquet to Sir Wilfred Biunt, Gladstone

easpace to sir whiteel Blunt, Gradstone says he is under physicians' orders to at tend no meetings unless there is especial necessity for so doing.

The crar has forwarded to Bismarck the original forged letters purporting to be Bismarck's sentiments toward Russia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ADDRESS. Berlin, Nov. 29 -- Emperor William to day received the president and vice president of the reichstag, who tendered the sympa by of that body with the crown prince. In replying the emperor referred to the severe visitation, inasmuch as the crown prince's ability would enable him to carry out the policy of Prussia. He re-gretted being unable to open the reichstag in person, and said he would like to have assured that hade personed. in person, and said he would like to have assured that body personally of Germany's desire for peace. He also referred to the graifying financial prosperity of the cou-try and the general political situation. The crown prince took a drive this morn-

The Prince and Princess of Saxe-Melningen visited Prof. Bergmann to day, and will go to San Remo Thursday to cheer up the erown prince.
Princess Clementine and her son, Prince Ferdinand, arrived at Sofia to day and were

accorded a great ovation. GREYT WILL RESIGN THURSDAY, OREYY WILL RESION THURSDAY.

Panis, Nov. 28.—M. Grevy to day formally informed M. Rouvier of his resolution to resign the presidency, and said that he would send a message to the senate and chamber of deputies on Thursday next.

M. Rouvier proceeded at once to the resignation of the president. Motions to adjourn until Thursday will be made in both houses to-morrow.

houses to-morrow.

M. Rouvier visited M. Grevy again this evening, and at 10 o'clock to-night had a conference with the other members of the

cathlet.

M. Anatale de la Forge has formally re-fured to be a candidate for the presidency, Headvocates a revision of the constitution and the abolition of the senate and presi-

dency.

The revolutionists held meetings to-day in the Salie de Fevier and Quartier Grenelle Specches were made denouncing M. Grevy and the supporters of M. Ferry. acing M. Grevy

Minister Foster Coming to Washington, Offiam a. Onf., Nov. 27.—It is announced that Milbert Foster is not suffering from fever, although the symptoms resemble the discare now epidemic hers. Mr. Foster was up to day, and expects to start for Washington

Miners' Strike Threatened. PHYRRURG, Nov. 27.—The officers of the K. o. miners will go on strike unless a fortnightly pay day and other concessions are granted.

SIXTEEN ROUNDS FOUGHT. A Desperate Prize Fight Near Phila-

delphia Won by a Foul. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Willie Clark and Charlie McCarthy, the puglist who recently defeated Jim Connors, of New York, fought sixteen rounds with skin gloves in a club house on the Delaware last night. Clark was given the fight on a fou in the sixteenth round. Clark weighed in at 127 pounds, and McCarthy had thirteen pounds the better of him. A pair of yellow kid gloves with the fingers cut off was on the hands of both men when they stood up to battle for the \$300 prize. Clark was in the better condition.

to battle for the \$300 prize. Clark was in the better condition.

When time was called McCarthy began business with his right, landing on the neck. Clark countered on his mouth and drew first blood, which was claimed and allowed. The round was flatshed by war sparring.

The second round was a trifle livelier. Clark opened with a left hander on McCarthy's eye and took a light return. The round was full of light tips without much execution.

execution.

The third was almost a repetition of the

round was full of light tips without much execution.

The third was almost a repetition of the first, the only variety being a fall, which Clark took in a clinch.

In the fourth round Clark went down under a right-hander on the left side of the neck, and received other ounishment without doing much execution on McCarthy. In the fifth he went down again under the same kind of a blow. In the sixth round Clark led, and was countered by McCarthy and slipped down on the floor.

In the seventh round Clark knocked the smile off McCarthy's mouth with a swinging left hand blow, which puffed up McCarthy's lips. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds the punishment was about evenly divided, the advantage, if there was any, being with Clark. The latter's frequent visitations on McCarthy's left eye had left that organ locked shut. In the eleventh Clark upper cut, and was countered by McCarthy's right. Clark rushed, and forced McCarthy's right. Clark rushed, and forced McCarthy's right. Clark rushed, and forced McCarthy into his own corner, where they clinched, and the big fellow slipped down. In the twelfth round the only execution done was a short-arm right-hander which drew blood from Clark's lips. In the thirteenth McCarthy sent Clark against the ropes with a right-handed jab in the stomach. In the fourteenth and filteenth rounds there was little fighting, but whenever Clark got a channe he visited McCarthy's left eye with his left and put a cushion around it.

When the sixteenth opened Clark drove his right into McCarthy's right eye and nearly closed it. As he jumped away he slipped and fell, and as he was going down McCarthy jumped forward and kicked him twice in the atomach. That troke the light up in a row. The referee then gave the fight and the purse to Clark. McCarthy's section was generally condemned by his own friends, who declared that he showed the brutal instinct in him by kicking Clark when he was down. Clark was not beely unjured, and at the end was as fresh almost as when he stripped for the fight.

KILLED BY A SOLDIER.

The Son of the Parker House Pro prietor Murdered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- To-night Ryan II. Willis, the son of J. H. Willis, owner of the Parker House saloon, near Fort Hamil-

while, the son of S. H. While, owner of the Parker House saloon, near Fort Hamilton, was shit and killed by Patrick King, a private of company I, Crabb's battery stationed at Fort Hamilton.

Young Willis was 29 years old. He was a hard drinker, and an ugly customer when drunk. With some young men he was standing in front of the saloon. All were under the influence of liquor. A quarrel began, and King left the gang, and went into the government building. The gang followed him, and continued the fight outside. A young men hamed Monahan was attacked by Wills, who was pulled off by the others. At this moment King came to the door with a Romisgton rifle, and ordered the others away. All started except Willis, who refused to go. King repeated his order, cocking his weapon. Willis doggedly advanced toward King. The latter fired and Willis fell, shot through the heart. Medical aid and a priest was called, but Willis died in three-quarters of an hour.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The President and a Committee to Select the Place for a Convention.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 27 .- The executive committee of the Lifsh National League at a meeting to day referred to the president d a committee of seven the question of here the next national convention will be id. A preamble and series of resolutions ling or every friend in America to join league and work for the good of Ire-d and thanking the American press was

After Attempting to Kill Two Prisopers They Suicide in Their Cells. GLENDINE, MONT., Nov. 27 .- Three Sioux ndian prisoners, named Fitzgerald, Sittingin-Front, and Pete Matthews, attacked two white prisoners with scissors and com-mon chairs, seriously wounding them. Subsequently Fitzgerald and Sitting in-Front hanged themselves in their cells. Matthews assisted them and then tried to butt his head off against the prison walls.

BOY INCENDIARY LYNCHED. A Young California Firebug Hanged

by a Mob. OARDALE, CAL., Nov. 27 .- The body of Frank McCutcheon, aged 18, was found hanging to a tree in Patterson's field yesterday. The boy, who has been setting fire to several places recently, was arrested by a constable just as he was firing Mollester & Dunlap's barn. A mob overpowered the constable, took the boy from bim, and executed lynch law.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 27.—During a storm ast evening all the poles of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Colborn street fell across the roadway. The city has been trying to remove the poles for some time, and after to remove the poles for some time, and after their fail notified the company to take them away. It refused, and injunction proceedings test aiming the company from rebuilding the line have been instituted.

A Detective Gets Drunk With a Thief. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 27.—A detective from Chicago, James Wiley, came here Wednesday to take a noted thirf named of clessory to take a noted their names duing to Chicago. Early resterday the police ound the thief and detective both hopelessly hunk reaming in the park. Wiley had spen come of the money taken from Young and intrusted to him. Both are now under arrest

A Chinaman Terrorizes a Train. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Nov. 27.-Lee horg, a Chinaman, ran amuck on a Denver nd Rio Grande train to-day. Hedrew a knife of altempted to stab a woman, but missed-e then plunged his kui's into George Heek-inge. Brakeman Gunding appeared at this me and shot the Chinaman, Killing him in-

Furniture Warehouse Burned. Grand Rapins, Mich., Nov. 27.-Wilson & Matten's five-story furniture warehouse was estroyed by fire this morning. The factory dictining was saved after great effort. Loss,

A Drunken Brute Murders His Wife. MARGUETTE, MICH., Nov. 27.—Last night Larry Finn, a worthless drunken fellow, murdered his wife by chopping off her head with an ax. The brute is now under arrest.

An Accused Murderer Suicides. CANTON, OHIO, Nov. 37.—Conrad Doll, who as been on trial for the murder of his wife and stepson since Tuesday, suicided in his cell this morning.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Nov. 27.—Charles B. Reav-don, a drummer for a Cieveland house, was shot and robbed of \$100 by highwaymen last shot and robbed of \$400 by highwaymen

SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.

CHRIST, WHOSE MISSION IS TO SAVE ALL

The Ambition of the Soul-Where the Weary May Find Rost-When the Lord Will be Satisfied-The Mission of Law.

Despite the uncomfortable warmth of the clammy atmosphere last night an immense congregation listened with an interest that amounted almost to eagerness to Rev. Dr. Newman's introductory sermon in a course of Sunday evening discourses on "The Reign of Law." The first subject was "The Mission of Law," and the text was Psalms 1, 2: "But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he meditate day

d. 2: "But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he mediate day and night."

"Some one has said of law," said the minister, "that her voice is the harmony of the universe and her home the bosom of God. Plato, Socrates, Demostheres—those earlier and original thinkers—were not perplexed with doubts touching the divine origin of law, the calmest thinkers, the boldest speakers, they uttered their thoughts. We eulogize a man when we say that he has the courage of his convictions; it is higher eulogy to say that he has the courage of his thoughts. The scientist defines law as the mode of action for the accomplishment of an end, but the time must come when scientists shall no longer refer to natural law but will call it uniformities of nature. They do not involve the questions of obedience or disobedience. The jurist's conception of law is that it is the authoritative expression of the legislative will of the superior to the inferior. The moralist defines law to be the authoritative expression of God's will to man. This is the definition in which we are most concerned, for it partakes of the nature of a command.

The learned divine then stated where the origin of law was and remarked that a question of greater interest and importance was its history. The principles of law were laid down in such a plain, clear-cut manner that the simplest mind could understand. It was shown that man was not fitted for liberty without restraint. Unlimited gratification would be his destruction. Man can only eat so much, drink so much, sleep so much, work so much, endure so much. He is an involuntary prisoner. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther" is a law for man's

ilberty without restraint. Unlimited gratification would be his destruction. Man can only eat so much, drink so much, sleep so much, work so much, endures or much. He is an involuntary prisoner. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther" is a law for man's gratest good. God's authority was shown to be vested in him by right of creation and absolute possession. "Shall we accord to artists, sculptors, inventors, the right which we deny to God?" Man's conscience needs to be awakened to a sense of obligation.

"One of the principles of the divine government," said the preacher, "as it is of Christianity, is that where sin is permitted the offense must be executed either upon the original offender or upon the substitute—that is, the eternity of law must obtain, roll on, and sweep in its majesty through the eternal ages, and hence, if my poor soul, having violated the divine law, is permitted to escape, the penalty is executed, and that suffering has been endured by Jesus Christ upon the cross. Supposing there are those who do not accept life vicatious sufferings, then the atonement of law becomes one of the most solemn facts in the history of man; for, no matter where the unrepentant shall go, to what planet, to what part of immeasurable space, he will find himself in the grasp of law, for God's government is in the heavens, even in the earth beneath and the helis below. It is as binding and as constantly executed in the regions of the damned as it is around the throne in glory or upon earth. The law's mission is to confine action and to discover action when the action is performed; to decide upon the character of the action, to determine the credit or discredit of the action. All this is the beautiful mission of law, Nay, more than this, its very severity is kindness. These inhibitions, which have come from the eternal, are the whispers of the love of the Almighty Father, for take these inhibitions as you will find them in the ten commandments, and every one of them is an inhibition of love; every one is a good Samari them is an inhibition of love; every one is a good Samaritan, every one comes as an angel from the throne on high. It is not too much to say that were these prohibitions estimated by you as they should be you would dismiss ignorance from earth, you would expelsorrow from the world, you would change the whole face of society; you would over one disease. Noy, more than this, you would put a palpitating heart beneath the very ribs of death itself, for all that is necessary for the immortality of man on earth is to ascertain that law by which life can be continued, and certainly if life were to continue to 500 or more years, as in the olden time. What I now refer to is the perpetual life that the first man had prior to his fall. That law is somewhere in exist-

perpetual life that the first man had prior to his fail. That law is somewhere in existence, and is yet to be discovered.

Jesus Christ is the best specimen of obedience to law in the history of the world. His great mission on earth was to proclaim the mission of law to mankind. There are three mountains, my friends, around which I wish to linger. One is in Arabia, Mount Sinal, on whose summit the ten commandments were written. There I go to learn my duty. Then the other is near Jerusalem on Mount Calvary, where the Savior died. There I go to learn how to get strength and to keep the law; and the other is the Mount of Transfiguration, where the Savior was transfigured, where the the Savior was transfigured, where the heavens opened and their glory came be-fore His sight, and thus learning my duty will go from one to another and pass into I will go from one to another and pass into the realms of everlasting life. Thus in this preliminary discourse I have given you what I assumed necessary for the founda-tion of the course of sermons to follow. Next Sunday it will be "Tae Promaigation of Law on Mount Sinnal."

THE SOUL'S AMBITION. Rev. T. J. Sawyer, of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L. streets, yesterday morning, and chose his text from Isaiah, iii, il: "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied."

"There is a certain interest in this text."

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied."

"There is a certain interest in this text," said Dr. Sawyer, "from the circumstance of mentioning one-vry distinguished character, who was to see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. We know enough of human nature to know that the great possessions of the human heart grow on the things they fred on. The man who places his love on wealth alone never has enough, the man with ambition for glory never rises to the height of his ambition, and so universally, but here we have mention of one who is to be satisfied. He is so obtain the object of his wish, the ambition of his soul."

The speaker divided the subject into three parts; First, of whom was the prophet speaking? secondly, what had the eminent person referred to in haadf and, thirdly, how was he to be satisfied?

As to the first, there was but one character in all history capable of belog the.

how was be to be satisfied?

As to the first, there was but one character in all history capable of being the person represented—subjected to the greatest sufferings and yet bearing them with perfect resignation, and the sufferings were not endured for Himself, but for others. Chilst undoubtedly was referred to.

"As to the second point, what had Christ came to do." sail the doctor. "What had he on hand? He liftnessif tells us with the settlment. I have come to seek and save that which was lost." There is something more as ant than is often signified by our neighbors and friends when they say that Chilst came to offer salvation. He came not married to offer, but to seek as well, and He Himself shows how He seeks by His call: "Come unto Me all ye that are heavy laden and I will give you reat." He invites us, He implores us by His love, by His sacrifices and by His death He seeks us, an I reannot think the call shall be in vain. The public notion is that Christ came to save us from the punishment of our sins. Sometimes it is said that He came to save us from the punishment of our sins. Sometimes it is said that He came to save us from the punishment and sometimes from future punishment and sometimes from future punishment and sometimes from hell. This is the fundamental thought in the religious mind today—that the hope of Christ when He came into this world was to save men, or some men at least, from the tormants of hell. It would seem, before an assumption of that kind should be made, that this fact should direct be established. Now, the Old

THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE. François Paul Jules Grevy About to Resign the Presidency.

Testament never aliudes to such a punishment. No writer of the Old Testament ever apprehended anything of the kind. Indeed, the thought of a future life is but darkly prefigured in the Old Testament, and this notion of hell and its insufferable and eternal torments has no place in the Old Testament."

The speaker had some doubt as to whether saving a man from punishment was the best thing that could be done for him.

was the best thing that could be done for him.

"Suppose," said the doct, "all the doors of the penitentiaries were thrown open and the convicts liberated from punishment. What would be the consequences? Why, if statistics are worth snything, the result would be the majority of the convicts inside of six months would all be back again from the same causes that brought them there at first, Freedom was not what they wanted; they needed to be converted."

of the convicts inside of six months would all be back again from the same causes that brought them there at first. Freedom was not what they wanted; they needed to be converted."

The speaker said the word "lost" had a terrible significance in the minds of some people, and they threw a mystery around the word. In order to be lost something had to be owned by somebody, otherwise, the was not lost, and then it mist be worth something, or none would care whether fit was not lost, and then it mist be worth something, or none would care whether fit was lost or not. If one picked up a pebble on the beach and mislaid it, it was never thought of again as lost, and to be lost it must be something valuable. "Now," said Dr. Sawyer, "how was mankind test? Christ speaks of them as lost, and that He came to seek and save them. A thing was lost when it was out of the owner's possession; now, men could hardly be said to be out of the possession of their owner, but they were out of their proper place and proper relations, and did not occupy the position they ought, and are therefore said to be lost. This little human race to which we belong is God's. It is His by right of creation. He made it. He made us; we are His and He owns us. The Indian when be goes into the forest and cuts a tree and shapes a bow and arrow says, 'These are mine.' He recognizes the right of property, one of the earliest perceptions of the human intellect. The Infant quickly understands that the toy given it is its own, and will fight for its possession. That is the right of property. God made us and He owns us. He has made us for a purpose, and He has never forgotten that purpose, we may have misunderstood it and been in the way of its accomplishment, but God sees the way from the begining. 'All souls are mine,' says the Lord, and there is no right deeper than this and no title clearer than this, and we are lost when by sin we turn aside from His laws and pleasure. We are lost when we break this the of affection of common nature with God, and it is the w

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, GRACE REFORMED CHURCH,
corner of Fifteenth and O streets, was reopened yesterday merning, having been
frescoed and brightened up until it is a
very attractive little place of worship.
The sermon at 11 a. m. was by Rey. Dr.
Thomas G. Apple, of Lancaster, Pa. The
service at 4 p. m. was a most interesting
one, a number of city clergymen delivering
brief addresses.

TO THE SERVICE OF GOD.

The Fourth Bartlets Com Proper Ceremony, Is Dedicated. The seating capacity of the Fourth Baptist Church, situated on R street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, was tested to its utmost yesterday morning, when its audi-torium was dedicated to the service of God. The church is a fine brick structure, and when the two spires which the plans call for are erected will be a very solid and com-plete place of worship. The history of the congregation commenced in 1864, when with about 100 members they confucted their services in a small dwelling house. The present structure was commenced in 1882, and by the vigorous efforts of Rev. R. Johnson, the pastor, the building has been put up and the congregation carried to the high position it now holds among the churches. The property is valued at \$51,000 and the entire indebtedness is less than \$15,000 and the control of the control

and the entire indebtedness is less than \$18,000—a magnificent showing, and one of which every member is proud.

Fifteen hundred people can be scated in the comfortable pews without anylone being crowded, and the only apparent shortcoming is the total absence of even common ventilation, so necessary to health, above the gallery floor.

The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Waring, of Berean Church, from Ephesians, il. 20: "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone." The discourse was of more than ordinary interest, and the abble preacher's cloquent periods and common sense remarks were listened to with all attention. In the course of his remarks Mr. Waring said that the colored church has saved the souls of thousands who would otherwise said that the colored church has saved the souls of thousands who would otherwise have lived and died without religion, although surrounded by white charches. He also said that so soon as the colored folks became self-assertive the white peo-ple's effort on their behalf ceased. Refer-ring to the manner in which the colored church had been forced forward, he said: "We may have spoken without any regard for the rules of grammar; we have not worshipped in a polished mayner; we have read the Scriptures fearfully; our language read the Scriptures fearfully; our language has often been broken; but in those vessels—not beautiful—we carried only the pure water of life."

The history of the church was sketched

from its inception up the present time in a pleasing manner.

At the conclusion of the sermon, while pleasing manner.

At the conclusion of the sermon, while the choir sang an anthem, the people walked up to the pulloit and paid what they pleased toward freeing the church from its indebtedness. It was a somewhat novel sight to see people crowding each other in their efforts to pay out their hard-earned, but liberally given, cash. Off, middle-aged, and young were allike anxious to assist, and there was no begging. At the request of the pastor one good person started that grand old melody, so familiar to the colored race, "In the Spadow of the Rock." The congregation took it up in that hearifelt and sympathetic manner peculiar to the race, and the tuneful strains swelled to the ceiling and rolled their full harmonies through the beautiful building until every verse was sing, while several of the aged sisters, who had been faithful through all the trails and afflictions which have troubled the church, walked around and congratulated each other.

§ The services closed with the doxology and bepediction.

Mr. George Hobinson leads the churr, and the doxology lead bepediction.

and benediction.

Mr. George Robinson leads the choir, and the organist is Miss Addie Bonnett.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Bethlehem Baptist Church, Hillsdale, preached, and in the evening at 7 the sermon was delivered by Rev. Sandy Alexander, of the First Baptist Caurch, of West Washington. West Washington,
This evening Rev. Dr. Power, of the Gar-field Memorial Church, will preach at 7

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST. Minnesotaus Suffering From an In

St. Paul, Miss., Nov. 27 .- Some remarkable low temperatures throughout the northwest were reported in the signal service bulletin issued here at 11:45 p. m. gesterday. All of the following are below zero: St. Vincent, Minn., 22; Fort Gary, 22; Minredota, 22; Fort Totten, 18; Bismarck, 16; Cheyenne, 10; Fort Caster, 13; Fort Assinabolne, 26; Fort Beauford, 18. At St. Paul and Duluth the corresponding observations indicate 5 above.

The resignation of M. Grevy, president of the French republic, which will be submitted Thursday, was forced upon him by the unanimous refusal of leaders in his own party to form a ministry. Either a danger-



LASSELATEOTHESENTA new president to be chosen. In the resig-nation of M. Grevy the way will be open to

nation of M. Grevy the way will be open to the latter alternative. Francois Paul Jules Grevy, elected presi-dent of the French republic Jan. 30, 187.; way re-elected for the term of seven years of the 2 1885. wis re-elected for the term of seven years of Drc. 28, 1885. He was born Aug. 15, 1813, at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, in the department of Jura. He studied law in Parls, and on the breaking out of the revolution in 1848 he was appointed, by the provisional government, commissioner for the jura, and was subsequently returned by that department to the constitutional assembly and became its vice president. He voted against the expedition to Rome, and supported the view that the power of the executive of the republic should be limited as far as practicable.

At the time of the coup d'etat in 1851, he was arrested, and confined for a short time in Mazna prison. Upon his release he retired from political life and confined his attention to his professional duties.

In 1868 he was elected to fill a casual vacancy in the jura. He was re-elected in 1879, In 1871, he was re-elected president of

vacancy in the jura. He was re-elected in 1809. In 1871 he was elected president of the assembly after the close of the Francoerman war, which position he resigned in \$73. He declined the nomination for life asso, He decimed the nomination for life senator in 1875, M. Grovy was re-elected by the jura in 1876, and again appointed president of the chamber. When Marshal MacMahon resigned the presidency of the republic he was elected to the executive

IN SUPPORT OF THE MILITIA. Congress Will Be Asked to Extend Its

Gen. Ordway on Saturday issued a general order thanking the National Guard for the excellent display they made on Thanksgiving day. In another order, issued the same day, he

has discarded the use of the bayonet and bayonet scabbard until further eders. The men are, however, to be

covers are to remain on the pieces, and arms will be stacked with the swivel. In the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th battalions transfers within the battalion are to be made by the commanders and reported to headquarters. In the 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions company commanders will act as mustering officers for their respective companies. Company B (Ordway Rifles), 4th battalion, and not company B, 1st battalion, are routeously stated in the Feesing Star, is transferred to the 2d battalion, and will be known as company D. This completes the organization of the 2d, and brings company B (Custer Guards), company C (Anacestia ned re-asionally in its use. Front sight B (Custer Guards), company C (Anacostia Rifles), and company D (Ordway Rifles) into close relationship, as these companies have their armories in East Washington. Company A (first company, U. V. C.) has its armory at Seventh and L streets. The mistake made in the assignment of The mistake made in the assignment of Capt. Ross's company to the 3d bittalion caused no little indignation to be felt by the members of the 1st battalion. The 1st regiment, and the battalions are to constitute the 1st regiment, and the 3d and 3d battalions are to form the 3d regiment. The 5th, 6th, and 7th battalions, preferring to remain as such, they will not be thrown into one regiment.

Pending the election of regimental officers, each regiment will be commanded by the serier battalion commander. Mr J. Moore, of the 1st battalion, will no Mi) Moore, of the ist battalion, will no doubt be elected colonel of the list regiment. Who will get the lieutenant coloneley and majorship is at present a matter of doubt. Mr. Robert I. Fleming is prominently named for the coloneley of the 21 regiments will not take place until the ist proximo.

proximo.

There is only one vacancy in the major-hip of battalions, and that is the 4th, the election for which takes place to-nigut. The promotions that will follow the elec-tion of colonels and fleutenant colonels. may make changes in the ranks of the offi cers, but how many cannot be stated. The elections for regimental officers will be or-dered in the early part of December. Mr. T. J. Erwin, of the War Department,

dered in the early part of December.

Mr. T. J. Erwin, of the War Department, has accepted the position of adjutant of the third battallon.

Gen. Ordway has well under way a draft of an act to be presented to the War Department, and by that office to Congress, for the formation of a District National Guard. The act embodies many of the present militial laws in force here, and has also additional laws appended. There are many changes made which were found necessary on account of the modern wants of the militia. Accompanying the report are the estimates for the support of the militia. One of the features of the bill is the subject of armories, and Congress will be asked to provide for the same. The features of interest will also be the purchase of the regulation for the rental of armories. The bill will be tready to be presented to the Secretary of War within a few days, and will be introduced in Congress at an early day of the session. The bill will be supported by the President and the War Department. It is a very lengthy document, and will not be given out for publication until it has been presented to Congress. Gen. Ordway feels assured that, from the great interest manifested in the National Guard system, Congress will be liberal. The subject of annual encampuments and pay for the itina that the soldiers are in camp, as also on occasions when called out, form also an important factor in the bill.

The compilation requires great care on account of the anomalous part that the

The compilation requires great care on account of the anomalous part that the National Guard of the District of Columbia bears both to the District and to the government. The President is by law the commander in-chief of it an i as constituted it is really a body of United States soldiers, the only difference being that they are not paid monthly stipends.

Horrible Tragedy in Virginia.

[Special to the Regulations.]
REGISSON NOV. 27.—Nows of a most horrible nurder committed in Jonesville, Lie county, bis state, was received here this evening this state, was received here this evening. Frank M Phillips, a prominent citizen of that place, aroused his family at 4 o clock in the morning, and while his wife and his stater were standing with him before the fire he stuck his wife on the head with a piece of wood. Bhe ran from the house to escape him, but he overtook in a short distance and shot shot her twice in the breast, killing her instantly. He then shot two balls in his own head and died in fifteen minutes. There was no known cause for the act. The couple had been married sixteen years and leave six or plant girls. BURGDORF'S EXPERIENCE.

THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SUR GERY CHANGE HIS BILLS.

Their Certificates Had to be Signed or No Pay-Whitaker Testifies in His Own Behalf-Carrigan Gave Orders and Made the Vouchers,

Owing to the publicity given the Whitaker trial by the REPUBLICAN and its publication of the sensational arrest of Addison for alleged attempted bribery of Juror Burnet and the full report of the proceedings on the motion to discharge the jury made by the defense, the criminal court room was crowded Saturday morning to hear Justice Montgomery's decision. Promptly at 10 o'clock those interested in the trial were at their respective places, when Justice Montgomery ordered the jury to be re-tired, and proceeded to reader his decision. After referring to the importance of the case he said he was not willing to dispose of this important motion without to an extent assigning the reasons which induenced his determination. At the outset all will agree that certain propositions which are directly or indirectly more or less involved in the solution are and ought to be unquestioned. They are as follows:

First. That the integrity of the jury box must be maintained at all hazards, and that the man who attempts its unlawful invasion shall not escape punishment.

Second. That jurors ought always to be encouraged to make to the court complete disclosures of any attempt which may be made to corrupt or to improperly influence their decision.

Third. That the high personal character as well as the professional eminence of the centlemen who among a geograph. After referring to the importance of the

their decision.

Third. That the high personal character as well as the professional eminence of the gentlemen who appear as counsel for the defendant furnish abundant evidence of their entire blamelessness in whatever may have transpired.

And lastly, that the uniform uprightness and unwavering honesty which mark the administration of the office of the present district attorney thoroughly attest the perfect integrity of his purposes in what he seems to have felt called upon to do.

He then stated that nothing had been shown connecting the defendant with the attempt on the jury: that he had been greatly impressed by the arguments of counsel, but he had little doubt as to the proper disposition of the motion. He was aware of the imperative obligation resting on the court to see to see that every citizen had a fair trial, and would not permit a verdict of guilty to remain undisturbed if it was apparent to have been influenced by considerations having no place in the administration of justice.

Referring to Addison's arrest, he regetted that it had been deemed necessary to arraign him during the progress of the trial, and that his arrest had been made

ary to arraign him during the progress of be trial, and that his arrest had been made

sary to arraign him during the progress of
the trial, and that his arrest had been made
public. It would have been better had the
juror came to him direct. He also thought
the juror should not be allowed to testify
at the police court trial during the Whitaker proceedings. In closing, Judge Montgomery said:

I should not be frank if I did not declare
that I now have grave doubts as to the propriety of permitting a verdict of guility to stand
should one thereafter be rendered, should a
motion be hereafter made to vacate, even
upon the showing now before me.

But I am requested, in a 'vance of any verdict and in the absence of a certainty that a
conviction will be had, to arrest the proceeding, to stop the trial, and declare now
that no verdict can properly be received.
I do not think I ought to do this. I must,
therefore, deny the present motion. I do it,
however, without prejudice to the defendant
and preserving to him the right to move hereafter, in case he desires to do so, to set asside
the verdict which shall be readered, the same
as though the present motion had not been
made and passed upon.

The jury then returned and the defense
resumed.

E. T. Kaiser testified to working for

The jury then returned and the defense resumed.

E. T. Kaiser testified to working for Whitaker is 1883, and as to the custom of diliting the orders of the bureau, Carrigan being considered the accredited agent, and his orders filled and delivered. He also identified several bills of goods sent the tureau as being in his handwriting, and which were made from memoranda kept on die, and that no set of books was kept.

Robert Lancaster testified to being Mr. Whitaker's porter, and that he had delivered goods to Carrigan at the bureau.

Aug. Burgdorf, formerly indicted on similar charges, and whose case was not prosequied, testified that he had delivered about \$12,000 of cabinet work to the bureau in 1853; he made bills out, took them to the bureau clerk, receiving back vouchers, which he took to Psymaster Brooks, who gave him a check if the bureau had the funds. On the last settlement in 1853; the

gave him a check if the bureau had the funds. On the last settlement in 1883 the bureau owed him \$1,008, and though he was hard up they only gave him half of it; they made two sets of vouchers out of the bill; they said the rest would come in the future; they really split the account in

future; they really split the account in feur.

Mr. Chandler. I will ask you whether or not they furnished you vouchers for articles delivered containing items which you didn't have in your bills, and furnish you those vouchers in payment of your bills?

Witness, Ves, sir; they did do that, but I didn't know it at the time.

On cross examination the witness stated he didn't notice the change when he receipted the vouchers; that they were not the same as in his bill; had no knowledge of that being done with bills of others; somethat being done with bills of others; some tioning the smaller goods; thought all the vouchers were correct until he was indicted; in one case the voucher only called for \$1.0%, but they owed him \$1.0%.

Q. In the case you have been speaking of were the bills condensed in the vouchers or changed;

The Court. You said you were presenting ills, and when you got the voucher it would A. That is what I know about these Nav Department fraud cases. That is what The court, And Mr. Worthington now

refers to these bills.

A. What bills are these?

The court. The ones you have been testifying about—that you presented bills for ore article and find it changed to another.

A. Your honor, I made a statement a while ago that when I first worked for the government—

The court. Go on, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Worthington, I will not press it any further.

further.
Q. After these prosecutions were begin, did you come to me and tell me what you have stated now? I believe so. And didn't I send you up to the bu-

reau with a note to Dr. Van Ryper reau with a note to Dr. Van Rypen?

A. You know very well—
Q. Arswer my quastlon.
Mr. Chandler, Bou't interrupt the witness. Let him complete his answer.
Mr. Worthington. I want to show that the method was to keep his bills on nic in the proper place.
Mr. Chandler. Yes: let him answer it; it will give the jury a complete insight into the government's way of doing business.
Q. Did you had the bills on file?
A. Yes.

A. Yes.
Q. And didn't be show you the triplicate vouchers on file?

A. I cannot say that: I don't remember that: I was worried, and, in fact, even now it makes me feel very uncomfortable.

Mr. Worthington, I suppose so.

Witness (excitedly), S5 would you feel uncomfortable if—

veon fortable if _____ Mr. Worthington, Well, don't you give

Mr. Worthington, Well, don't you give me any lecture; I won't stand it. I am not here to be lectured by you. On cross-examination Mr. Chandler asked the witness:

Q. After you went up there (to the bu-reau) and pointed out to Van Bypen every stricle of furniture that you had furnished the government, and had shown by your books that you had furnished them, didn't they losist on convicting you?

they insist on convicting you?

A. Mr. Worthington did; nobody class.

Mr. Worthington. And didn't I coing into court and admit that you had furnished these things, and say that all I wanted was a ruling of the court as to

whather you had done what was in the

statute?
A. Didn't you tell the court to fine me! penny? And still you said I was innocent.
The defendant, G. A. Whitaker, was then put on the stand and testified that in 1883 he did a general book and stationery business, and had been in business since 1868. In 1883 he received written and verbal orders from the bureau of supplies, for which he rendered bills, receiving pay on receipting youchers.

for which he rendered bills, receiving pay on receipting youchers.

The witness identified the vouchers in the case and the genuineness of his signatures; had had nothing to do with making the vouchers.

Q. Did the bureau, or the government through the bureau, ows you at the time you collected those bills the amounts specified in them?

A. They sid; every cent of it.

The witness's attention was that called.

you collected those bills the amounts specified in them?

A. They did; every cent of it.

The witness's attention was first called to the vouchers after the indictanent; he took the vouchers after the progress of making the wouchers; Carrigan represented the department and came in every few days and made purchases, ordering the goods tent to the bureau. Witness made memorandums of the orders and filed them with other memorandums on the desk. Carrigan coeasionally asked what amount the bureau owed him, when he would look up the amount, tell Carrigan, upo said he would send a voucher for the amount, never looked at the contents of the vouchers; simply looked at the receipt to see if it represented the proper amount, when would sign it and receive the money at the many pay office. Orders were also reserved by mail and by messenger. During 1882 sold large quantities of medical books to the bureau; could not recollect name of any particular book; had loaned Carrigan money on several occasions taking his noics, which he always paid.

Q. Did you give Carrigan any part of the

casions taking his noics, which he always paid.

Q. Did you give Carrigan any part of the amount that you derived from the government by the sale of the hooks?

A. Never gave him a cent and he never demanded any of it.

Mr. Worthington then began his cross-examination, which was chiefly remarkable for the want of recollection of the witness as to events and details.

"Bid Carrigan ever give you any reason," said Mr. Worthington, "why vouchers were made representing things that had not been furnished or say anything about appropriations?"

furnished or say anything about appropriations:
"Yes," replied the witness; "that they had no appropriations for goods that I ind delivered to bim in the department, and that they would pay me on the vouchers they would send that had appropriations. He would send me vouchers covering an appropriation that he could pay out of. He said he would send me vouchers covering the amount of my bill; that one appropriation was run out and he would pay me out of another appropriation."
"Did you in every instance suppose that the frems on the vouchers were for things actually furnished?"
"That was my understanding; either that or condensed."
Further examination of Mr. Whitaker

or condensed."

Further examination of Mr. Whitaker failed to shake his testimony, and he was dismissed, court adjourning until 11 o'clock

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE. Important Progress Being Made in Its Location.

The committee on location has now carefully gone over all the proposed routes for Mount Vernon avenue and are ready to report. There has been called by Mayor Smoot, of Alexandria, a meeting of the general committee of twenty-one at parlor d 10, Willard's Hotel, for next Wednes-

general committee of twenty-one at parlor Not 10, Willard's Hotel, for next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the committee on location will probably make its report at that meeting. Then the public will know exactly how long Mount Vernon avenue is to be and where it is to run. If the shortest route discovered is adopted the distance from Arlington to the west entrance of Mount Vernon will not be over eleven miles. This will be cutting down the supposed distance very greatly. But if the short route is adopted from Alexardria there will have to be a sacrifice of a very grand view of Alexardria, Washington, and the Potomacriver to be had at a high point about three miles below Alexardria, just off the old road. When the tally ho coach is started, as it is certain to be, it will pass this point, as the edd road will have to be used until the new road is constructed. What is known as the short route certainty presents some very attractive features. It would leave the old road at it ning creek and proceed up a ravine in a direct line toward. Mount Vernon. Tee grades would be case and some of the scenery very fine. It would come into the old road at Green Spring, thus entiting off a leg angle now made toward the river by the present road.

There is encouraging news about Memo-

here is encouraging news about Memo

There is encouraging news about Memorial bridge, which is really a part of Monat Vernon avenue. Scenator Butler has declared his intention to reintroduce the bill that he presented has year for its construction, and as this is a long session there is much reason to believe that it will go through both houses. It passed the Senate last winter, but failed to be called up in the House because of lack of time.

Some of the leading members of the Senate and House have already expressed unqualified approval of the project to build a great highway from the National capital to the tomb of Washington, and say there is no reason why Congress should not build at least that position of it running through Arlington.

The people of Washington can hardly correive of the attractive character of Mount Vernon avenue. It would be the longest and finest road in the world, and its fome would be as wide extended as that its from would be as wide extended as that of Washington himself. And what grander tribute to the memory of Washington could be extended than than this?

LIVELY FIGHT WITH PISTOLS. Miniature Battle in the Cherokee Na-

tion. FORT SMITH, ARK., Nov. 27.—Deputy Marshal Dalton and J. R. Cole crossed the river into the Cherokee Nation to arrest a horse thief named Smith. When they arrived Smith's tent the latter shot and killed alton. Cole thereupon shot Smith. A as numed Dixon and his wife and child an out of the tent. A lively fusilade fol-owed. Code backed up against a tree. Cole's coat was perforated a dozen times. ole's cost was perforated a dozen times. ixon's wife was accidentally killed. After ity-ly fight Dixon was ilually wounded

noitally. SUICIDE AT A WEDDING.

A Bridegroom's Brother Makes Scene-He Wants to Die.

LOUSVILLE, Kv., Nov. 27.—During the marriage ceremony between Charles Ills and Mary Leonart Friday night Harry, a rother of the groom, rushed into the ocem with a razor and declared his intention of sociding. He was prevented by a guest. Yesterday morning he took a dose of handsmam, but was discovered in time to save his life. Unrequited love is sup-pered to have driven him to the act.

A Highwayman Catured, FORT SMITH, ARK, Nov. 27 -A maske dahwayman, J. H. Poot, he'd up a stare be

The First Ice Drowning of the Season Monuteen, 111., Nov. 22 —Three children of C. O. White broke through the ice to-day on Buck creek and were drowned.

The Weather.

For the Bistrict of Columbia, Maryland, irginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and corgia—Light rains, followed by ceider, fair venther, with a cold wave; light to fresh

Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 51.0°; 3 p m., 67.0°; 10 p. m., 61.0°; mean temperature 0.0°; maximum, 65.0°; minimum, 51.0°; mean relative humidity, \$1.00; total precipitation,

BILLY WILLIAMS TALKS

OF INNOCENCE, ALIBIS, DETECTIVES, AND MANKIND GENERALLY

Notorious "Crook" Relates the Difficulties With Which He Vatuly Contended in His Efforts to Make an Honest Living-He also Moralizes.

The somewhat notorious Billy Williams, who is now in the Alexandria jail awaiting trial for the murder of Officer Arnold, talked with a reporter for the REPUBLICAN seaterday afternoou as to the charge on which he is held. The excentiat was tak-ing his regular exercise in the [si] yard in company with some twenty other criminals. He did not appear to be worried; in fact, he was apparently as unconcerned as though he was only doing a "thirty days' turn" with but twenty-four hours more to serve.
Williams stated most positively that he

was not in Alexandria on the night of the Arnold murder, although be had been in

was not in Alexandria on the night of the Armold murder, although he had been in the city some few days previous to that event on a visit to Heath, the well-known Alexandria gambler. When Arnold was killed he was, according to his own statement, in Baitinfore, and stopping with Maj. White, on Haitinfore, and stopping with Maj. White, on Haitinfore street. "Taat," he said, "I can prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person; there will be no doubt about that."

"Do yan know Detective Horne?" asked the reporter, "the Washington officer who teatified here in the Curran case?"

"You bet I do; and, if you believe what I say, he'll lie quick as a wink. I know the Washington detectives like a book, and there is not one honest man among them."

"Not one?" queried the young man. "Yes; I'll take back some of that. There is one, but I can't think of his name just at this time. He tried to get me employment after I had done my time at Cherry Hill. I had resolved to be housest: I wanted to lead an upright, industrious life, but everything went signat me, and the resolutions fell through. People were afraid to trust me in any capacity, and do what I would they would not give me the work I needed so badily and which, had I secured it, would have done so much for my. They all imagined that I only needed an opportunity to rob them of anything that was worth takkor."

"But, surely everybody did not know of your past reputation?" interrupted the reporter.

"Yes; they did," was the prisoner's sav-

your past reputation?" Interrupted the reporter.

"Yes; they did," was the prisoner's savagely uttered reply. "Young man," he continued, "you've got the world before you and you've got lots to learn. Remember that the first dishonest act is the dangerous one. After that everything else that is wrong comes easy, and after your reputation once goes nothing can save you. You see what I have come to. Here I am in jall, and the Alexandria jall at that. Couldn't be much worse, ch!"

"Would you try to do better if you were out of here?"

"Shan't make any more resolutions until

out of here!"

"Shan't make any more resolutions until I am outside of these walls. I wouldn't like to tell you a lie. You see I was driven back to the life of a crook by the refusal of everybody to give me honest work, and I don't suppose ther would feel any more like trusting me after this than they did before."

"You managed to keep away from the

"You managed to keep away from the police for quite a while," ventured the re-

police for quite a while," ventured the reporter.

"I had to," was the sententious reply.
"I was under indictment in Washington and had jumped my bail. My bondsmen, however, did not suffer, for the amount was only \$500, and I soon made that all right with them. You bet I stick to my friends."

"If you didn't kill Arnold, do you know who did?"
"I wouldn't tell you or any one else if I did know; I never squeal. McDevitt was down to see me the other day, and he wanted me to tell him something about some scalskin coats that had been stolen. I told him just what I tell you—I never squeal."

"It might do your case some good if you were more complaisant with the detectives," suggested the reporter.
"I never take any stock in detectives:

they are, as a rule, just as crooked as any one else." one else."

The reporter tried to say a good word for the thief catchers, but the prisoner wouldn't listen to it, saying, "I know more about 'em than you do." Which fact being self-evident was not disputed.

Williams speaks in terms of gratitude of the manner in which he is treated by the the manner in which he is treated by the jail efficials, and he is very hopeful of a verdict of 'not guilty' is his case when it comes up in January next.

OLD THIEVES IN HOUR.

Some of Their Plunder Found in a

Detectives Horne and Roll on Saturday arrested William Jackson, colored, 15 years old, and Julius Lee, alias William Johnson, colored, aged 23 years, for housebreaking, The officers received information that th thieves had "shoved" their "swar" with there's had "shovel" their "swag" with Henrietta Dorsey, colored, who keeps a "fence" at 1100 Twenty-sixth street. A search of that place turned up a lot of stuff that was stolen from Senator Dolph's house and a lot of situreware belonging to Mrs. S. A. Marshall, 1425 O street. A darge amount of stuff was also received which navity dentification. A fine lines tableawaits identification. A fine lines table-cioth marked A. V. M. Wilson, a lot of lady's dress goods of bite, gray, and brown colors and brown linit g, are awaiting identi-fication.

fication.

The detectives also arrested "Bull" Warner, colored, and locked him up at the first precinct station. The story about the search of the "fence" is worth telling. The officers went to the house Saturday evening for the purpose of searching it, but they did not succeed in their efforts. Yesterday morning, armed with a search warrant, they went through the place, and only succeeded in getting a few silver spons. They arrested the Dorsey woman and locked her up at the third preduct. She was hardly placed behind the hars when she expressed her willingness to tell where the articles were placed. A young colored man who had been talking with the woman was seen to hurry out of the station. Detective Reff followed, and reached the woman's house almost as soon as the man. The detective discovered the young man digning vigorously in an ash pile in the rear of the house, and saw him mearth a silver pitcher. The officer took charge of the article, and by his direction the pile was reattered, and a great quantity of stolen stuff uncarthed. The discovery proved the suspicious the office s had of the place to be currect. fication.
The detectives also arrested "Bul" War-

A Pretty Domestic Row. WAUTISHA, Wis., Nov. 27.—Suit has been entered by George F. Hawes against R. S. Geree, bis father in law, for allenating his wife's affection. Hawes and Miss May Goreo were nearth d against her father's wholes, and by threats Goree has induced his daughter to describe I husband. Damages of \$20.00 have been claimed.

PERSONALITIES.

SECRETARY EXPROST THE gold to New York. Hon, Dantell Kunn is registered at Willard's, HON, JAMES B. MOUREARY IS registered at the

LIBET, GOV. ROST. P. KENNEDY, of Ohio, is the Ebbit.

Mr. A. B. Annerson, manager of the Chanrau-Kit Combination, was in town yesterday. CAPT. W. A. COLLISS, of the "Queen's Own"

Volunteers, Toronto, Ont., is spending a few days with his friend, Col. Thomason. EDWARD M. Davis, son-'n-law of Lucretia Mott, died in Boston Saturday. He was a prominent silk importer and an associate of Garrison, Lovejoy, and Phillips,

MRS, COL. E. H. THOMPSON and daughter, Miss Louise, of Niagara. Ont., will spend the winter with their coasin, Miss Ida Thomason. Mrs. Thompson has been in poor health since the death of her husband, and it is hoped the change of climate will benefit her very much